

# President Calls Coal Strike Unjustifiable and Illegal; Means Will Be Found to Protect Nation, He Warns; U.S. Orders Carranza to Effect Release of Consul

## Germans End Opera Season; Money Lost

Financial Reasons Said to Have Led to Decision to Close With the Performance Last Night

Appeal for Help Brings In \$100

American Legion Planned to Investigate Record of All Who Attended

New York's brief but stormy season of German opera apparently has come to a conclusion.

Financial difficulties rather than the objections made to the opera on patriotic grounds are believed to be responsible for closing the Lexington Theatre after last night's performance.

At the conclusion of the performance Frederick Schettler, an officer of the Star Opera Company, made a speech in which he said the company had experienced a "terrible" week and, as a consequence, would give no concert to-day nor the regular performance Monday evening.

He added, however, that the programme would be resumed on Tuesday evening. He announced that financial support would be required for the company—financial support entirely apart from that given by the purchase of tickets at the box office. He asked that those present subscribe for stock to make the organization of a new company possible.

Women members of the company went through the auditorium with subscription blanks and solicited support. As far as could be learned the subscriptions totalled \$109—the stock purchase of one man whose name was not made public.

**Business Manager Resigns**

Meanwhile, Harry B. Hertz, business manager of the Star Opera Company, which has been the corporate body behind the German opera project, had resigned. He announced his resignation and, along with that announcement, sent a letter to Police Commissioner Enright, another to the directors of the company and one to the American Legion.

The American Legion letter was addressed to Hoffman Nickerson, and read:

"I understand through the news columns of yesterday that in the course of a meeting of the Broadway Post held last Thursday evening at the Hotel Astor I was suspended from membership in the post. I don't know at what hour this resolution was passed, but I want to advise you that at 9:20 p. m. I spoke on the phone with Mr. Bard M. Squiers and told him that if my connection as press representative of the Star Opera Company, which involved the sending out of advertising pictures and news items for the press, was in any way questioned by your post, that he would, at the time such question or resolution was put forward, offer on my behalf my resignation. This Mr. Squiers assured me he would do, although I see no mention of the fact in the article which ran yesterday morning.

"I want to say that, personally, it is not my wish, or has it ever been, to personally oppose public opinion. I am simply occupying a salaried position with this organization and doing the work entrusted to me to the best of my ability.

"I am quite sure that you, personally, understand exactly how I feel about this and that, personally, it is quite sure that I do not regard Americanism or the American Legion in any manner but the highest."

**Letter to Enright**

The letter to Commissioner Enright read:

"I am enclosing for your personal information a copy of my resignation to the board of directors of the Star Opera Company, and I want to say further to you that on Monday evening, after leaving the Mayor's office and talking with Inspector Underhill, I formed the opinion that it was a very foolish thing for this organization to try and continue in the face of opposition.

"At that time, before we rang up on Monday night, I advised the abandonment of the production.

"However, the gentlemen who formed this company overruled me, and I felt that my duty to attend to my work until such time as their undertakings were started.

"I am again to say that in support of the New York Police Department you will always find me to the forefront.

"Very respectfully yours,"

"H. B. HERTZ."

**Hertz's Resignation**

The letter of resignation to the directors of the opera company said:

"Pursuant to my conversation with you last Tuesday evening, when I advised that it seemed rather useless to me to present our attractions in the face of public opinion, I am quite convinced at this moment that further continuance of your project is distinctly unprofitable.

"I consider it my duty to you and the Star Opera Company in going through the week which has just passed. As I am, I personally have not been in sympathy with opposing the city."

Continued on next page



## Warrants for Hoboken Mayor And 4 Officials

**Arrests Are Ordered by Jersey City Court on Complaint of Unlawful Diversion of Public Funds**

Judge Richard Doherty, of the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions, Jersey City, issued warrants yesterday for the arrest of Mayor Patrick R. Griffin and City Commissioners Gustav Bach, James H. Lorrigan, Bernard N. McKeely and Harry L. Schumling, of Hoboken, on charges of conspiracy "to cheat and defraud" the city of Hoboken and unlawfully diverting municipal funds.

The charges have to do with alleged payment of money from the Hoboken city treasury to certain Jersey City and Hudson County policemen who were brought to Hoboken to do special duty on the occasion of President Wilson's arrival there July 8 last from France, and with alleged padding of the Park Department payroll.

The complaint, which is sworn to by Joseph P. McBride, of Hoboken, says that Police Inspector Thomas Wolfe and Captain Daniel Casey, both of Jersey City, together with a number of patrolmen from the city and several members of the county boulevard motorcycle squad, were paid for their services out of the funds of the Department of Public Safety, although they were drawing their regular pay at the same time. Wolfe and Casey are said to have received \$100 and the others \$10 each.

It is averred that Mayor Griffin and the City Commissioners illegally expended \$21,500 in Park Department salaries just prior to the municipal election, May 13 last, when they were chosen to succeed themselves. The specific charge is that they increased the number of park and playground employees from 92 to 450 in order to repair their political fences, and that many of the persons placed on the payroll performed no services whatever for the city.

McBride, who is understood to be acting in behalf of a committee of citizens, was represented by Schroeder & Pierson, attorneys. The warrants were placed in the hands of the Sheriff, who is to produce the Hoboken officials before Judge Doherty, in Jersey City, to-morrow morning. The offenses charged are high misdemeanors, punishable, upon conviction, by a maximum of seven years' imprisonment.

## French Protest German Activity in Alsace

PARIS, Oct. 25.—The French government has sent a protest to Berlin, complaining of the activity of agents in Alsace and Lorraine, incident to the conspiracy for a revolt in those two provinces, according to the Strasbourg correspondent of the "Petit Parisien," who says he received his information from an authoritative source.

**Wilson Is Slowly Gaining Strength**

The only bulletins issued by the President's physicians to-day was that which followed the morning consultation between Drs. Grayson, Stitt and Ruffin. It read:

"President Wilson is slowly gaining in strength."

Dr. Grayson left the White House late this afternoon after being present when Dr. F. X. Dercum, a Philadelphia neurologist, and Dr. G. E. de Schweinitz, the President's oculist from Philadelphia, examined the patient. The visit of Dr. Dercum was for his regular weekly examination of the President. Dr. de Schweinitz examined the President's eyes for new lenses, which will be furnished early next week.

Except for the details of the meetings of the Cabinet on the coal situation and the dictation of his statement on the impending strike the President was kept free of business cares to-day. He was not given the prohibition bill, but it probably will be laid before him Monday.

## Brewers Pick Tuesday for Big Drought

**Order Saloons Closed a Day Ahead of Time Set by "Drys" for Enforcement of War-Time Prohibition**

Tuesday probably will go down in New York City history as "The Day of the Big Drought."

On that day at least 80 per cent of the city's remaining saloons are scheduled to close and remain closed. Even the beer with the 2.75 kick, which survived the coming of war-time prohibition July 1, will be withdrawn from the local market to make way for a new brew labeled "1/2 of 1 per cent."

Although Wednesday was set aside by the "dry" leaders as the time for enforcing the Volstead war-time prohibition measure, the brewers have gone one better and ordered saloons to close at midnight Monday.

Official notices were sent out from the breweries to all saloons which they control by mortgage and that means about 80 per cent of the city's saloons—late last night under which the owners of such places are forbidden to open their doors Tuesday morning for the sale of beer.

**One Violation Planned**

Unofficially, it became known that the brewers had picked one saloon keeper who will submit to arrest and act as defendant in a test case. Efforts will be made to make the country "wet" once more, through a claim of unconstitutionality of the Volstead act. But in the meantime all other saloons will be compelled to keep their doors locked.

The steps that have suddenly transformed New York from a spot where one might purchase what his thirst required and his pocketbook permitted to a dry area, have come suddenly and almost without warning.

On Thursday morning the exposure of alleged graft among the Federal officials charged with the enforcement of prohibition resulted in the sudden closing of all bars where whisky and strong mixed drinks were available. Then came the reports of intended enforcement of the Volstead measure on Wednesday. Now, under the orders of the city's breweries, nothing containing so much as 2.75 per cent alcohol will survive the coming of midnight Monday.

**Last Beer Delivered**

Last night the brewery trucks delivered their last loads of beer in kegs to the cafes. The supply will last until Tuesday, when the great thirsty army will be introduced to a new cereal beverage.

Continued on page thirteen

## Ransom Put Up to Mexico For Payment

**Surrender of Jenkins Demanded, Even Though Carranza Must Pay the Bandits \$150,000**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The immediate release of William O. Jenkins, the American consular agent held captive by Mexican bandits since October 17, was demanded of the Mexican government to-day by the State Department. The Carranza government was informed the surrender of the American official, unharmful, even though it be necessary for Mexico to pay the \$150,000 ransom sought by the bandits, must be effected at once. The demand was dispatched through the American Embassy at Mexico City.

The use of all the armed force and power of the United States to bring about the release of Mr. Jenkins was urged upon President Wilson to-day in a resolution introduced in the Senate by Senator Myers, Democrat, of Montana. Immediate action on the resolution was urged by Senator Myers, but Senator Smoot, Republican, of Utah objected.

"This is a matter calling for such broad action that it should not be considered hastily," Senator Smoot said. The resolution will be called up on Monday by Senator Myers, who will then urge the Senate to formally request the President virtually to wage war upon Mexico to force the return of the American consular agent.

**"Jenkins Alive or Abductors Dead!" Says Resolution by Myers**

The text of the Myers resolution follows:

"Joint resolution favoring the employment by the government of its armed forces and power in securing the release of William O. Jenkins, American consular agent at Puebla, Mexico, who has been kidnapped by Mexican bandits."

"Whereas, it is authoritatively reported that so-called bandits have kidnapped and carried into captivity William O. Jenkins, American consular agent at Puebla, Mexico, and are holding him for a ransom of \$150,000; therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the United States Senate, That it is the sense of the body that the President of the United States and the Secretary of War should at once use the armed forces and power of the United States to recover and have immediately the said Jenkins, alive, or his abductors dead."

The text of the State Department's announcement of its demand upon the Mexican government follows:

"The Department of State has given instructions to the American Embassy at Mexico City to insist that the Mexican government definitely advise the embassy what action has been taken with a view to the liberation of William O. Jenkins, the American consular agent who was robbed and kidnapped at Puebla, Mexico, and to advise the United States government that the United States government expects to take effective steps to obtain the release of Jenkins unharmful, even though payment by Mexico of the ransom demanded be necessary."

**District in Carranza's Control**

State Department advisers show Mr. Jenkins is being held by rebels under the leadership of Federico Cordoba and Juan Urrera near Puebla. This district is supposed to be thoroughly under the control of President Carranza and his forces. Because of the presence there of Federal troops the State Department believes the Mexican government is not taking adequate steps to recover the missing American official. To-day's advice to the department said that at the request of Cordoba a representative of Mr. Jenkins had left Puebla yesterday to confer with the rebel leader regarding the release of the consular agent.

**Camp Robbed by Soldiers**

Reports reached the State Department to-day that an oil camp at Tanquico, Mexico, had been robbed recently by 250 soldiers in Carranza uniforms. The men were said to have been led by the colonel of a regiment of Mexican Federal soldiers.

According to the report, the payroll for the workers at the camp had been delivered by the soldiers in accordance with an agreement with the Carranza government that to prevent robberies of company paymasters by bandits the money be entrusted to Federal soldiers for transmission. Later the soldiers were said to have made a raid on the camp, taking the payroll, the personal effects of the workmen, including their clothes, and even equipment out of the camp hospital.

## German-Russian Trade Pact Expected Soon

BERLIN, Oct. 25. (By The Associated Press).—"The Vossische Zeitung" learns from reliable sources that a trade agreement probably will be reached soon between Germany and Russia. Since the German-Polish agreement has been signed, says the newspaper, it is probable an equally equitable trade agreement will be reached shortly with Russia and special arrangements made whereby Germany's prospective trade with Russia will be made possible.

## New Council On Industry To Be Called

**Fifteen Most Prominent Americans, Regardless of Groups, to Seek Remedy for Labor Unrest**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—President Wilson's Cabinet decided to-day to call a new conference to continue the effort to establish industrial peace. It will consist of fifteen prominent Americans, without division into groups, and the Cabinet will recommend nominations to the President.

Secretary Glass, who presided at the sessions of the Cabinet to-day in the absence of Secretary Lansing, made the following statement:

"Responsive to a recommendation made by the public group of the Industrial Conference, the Cabinet considered the question of the continuance of the effort undertaken by the conference, and it was unanimously agreed that such a new conference should be called representing the body of the public, and not divided into groups. This body will consist of approximately fifteen of the most prominent Americans. Names now considered by the Cabinet will be recommended to the President."

**Lane Favors New Council**

Secretary Lane, who was chairman of the conference that failed, wrote President Wilson to-day supporting the recommendation of the public group that a new conference be constituted at once to carry on the work for which the original conference was called.

In this connection, Mr. Lane issued the following statement:

"The industrial conference never really got started. It died at its birth, because questions arose which it was not prepared to meet. Then, this should not end the effort to go at this business of adjusting labor troubles by sense instead of force. Oh for a few days of real sanity, when, with composed nerves and calm judgment and without bitterness of feeling, we could look at our problems and meet them with our traditional hopefulness and confidence."

**Reckless Spirit Deplored**

"Recklessness is in our blood, a great willingness to take risks that we have no right to take. We will suffer for this spasm of hysterical self-assertiveness on all sides. I want to see a new conference of leading minds that will think in practical terms, a real council of national defense against the kind of civil war which some seem to think another irrepressible conflict."

## Senate Committee Rejects Williams

**Comptroller's Renomination Opposed 9 to 7 on Strict Party Vote**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—By a vote of 9 to 7 the Senate Banking Committee to-day recommended rejection of the nomination of John Skelton Williams to be Comptroller of the Currency.

Republican members voted solidly against confirmation and Democrats for it. The nomination will be reported out immediately, and in view of the strict party division which Democratic leaders had hoped to avoid, Republicans said the Senate would refuse to confirm.

Mr. Williams' nomination has been in controversy for nearly a year. Having failed of confirmation during the last Congress, it has been under fire since the recess appointment was made.

Extended hearings were given by the committee on charges against Mr. Williams of persecution of the Riggs National Bank of Washington and improper official connection with the Union Trust Company of Washington and a bank in New York, Pa. Mr. Williams denied any weaknesses and documented evidence to refute the charges, and contended he had completely exonerated himself.

**Count Terauchi, 'Dead.'**

**Is Revived by Camphor**

TOKIO, Oct. 21 (By The Associated Press).—Field Marshal Count Seiki Terauchi, former Premier of Japan, whose death was reported here yesterday, is still alive, his physicians announced to-day. When the aged diplomat sank into a coma yesterday his physicians officially pronounced him dead, and gave the news to the world. Camphor injections given at a precautionary measure restored the count to consciousness.

Posthumous honors had been bestowed upon Count Terauchi by the imperial court.

## Demands Unions Withdraw Order for Walkout Nov. 1; Declares War Still Exists and Government Has Power to Enforce Its Will

**Time for Plain Speaking; Ready to Call Conference**

**Asserts Belief Workers, if Given Chance to Vote Individually, Would Remain on Job; Makes It Clear He Takes No Side in Controversy**

New York Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—President Wilson and his Cabinet to-night warned the bituminous coal miners of the United States that if they persist in the strike their leaders have called for November 1, all the great power of the Federal government will be exerted to avert the calamity which it would bring upon the nation. The President in a statement declared the projected strike "not only unjustifiable, it is unlawful." He appealed directly to the membership of the United Mine Workers over the heads of their representatives, and expressed his conviction that if the strike question had been put to a vote of the individuals in the organization, it would not have been called.

The President made it clear that he took no sides in the controversy between the operators and the miners, but said that he held himself in readiness "at the request of either or both sides" to appoint a tribunal to investigate all the facts and aid in an orderly settlement that would preserve the rights of the interests involved, and also those of the general public.

**President Wilson's Statement to Miners**

The President's statement follows:

"On September 23, 1919, the convention of the United Mine Workers of America at Cleveland adopted a proposal declaring that all contracts in the bituminous field shall be declared as having automatically expired November 1, 1919, and making various demands, including a 60 per cent increase in wages and the adoption of a six-hour work day and a five-day week, and providing, in the event a satisfactory wage agreement should not be secured for the central competitive field before November 1, 1919, the national officials should be authorized and instructed to call a general strike of all bituminous miners and mine workers throughout the United States, effective November 1, 1919.

"Pursuant to these instructions, the officers of the organization have issued a call to make the strike effective November 1. This is one of the gravest steps ever proposed in this country, affecting the economic welfare and the domestic comfort and health of the people. It is proposed to abrogate an agreement as to wages which was made with the sanction of the United States fuel administration, and which was to run during the continuance of the war, but not beyond April 1, 1920.

"This strike is proposed at a time when the government is making the most earnest effort to reduce the cost of living and has appealed with success to other classes of workers to postpone similar disputes until a reasonable opportunity has been afforded for dealing with the cost of living. It is recognized that the strike would practically shut off the country's supply of its principal fuel at a time when interference with that supply is calculated to create a disastrous fuel famine.

"All interests would be affected alike by a strike of this character, and its victims would be not the rich only, but the poor and the needy as well—those least able to provide in advance a fuel supply for domestic use.

"It would involve the shutting down of countless industries and the throwing out of employment of a large number of the workers of the country.

"It would involve stopping the operation of railroads, electric light and gas plants, street railway lines and other public utilities, and the shipping to and from this country, thus preventing our giving aid to the allied countries with the supplies which they so seriously need. The country is confronted with this prospect at a time when the war itself is still a fact, when the world is still in suspense as to negotiations for peace, when our troops are still being transported, and when their means of transport is in urgent need of fuel.

"From whatever angle the subject may be viewed, it is apparent that such a strike in such circumstances would be the most far-reaching plan ever presented in this country to limit the facilities of production and distribution of a necessity of life, and thus indirectly to restrict the production and distribution of all the necessities of life. A strike under these circumstances is not only unjustifiable, it is unlawful.

"The action proposed has apparently been taken without any vote upon the specific proposition by the individual members of the United Mine Workers of America throughout the United States, an almost unprecedented proceeding. I cannot believe that any right of any American worker needs for its protection the taking of this extraordinary step, and I am convinced that when the time and money are considered, it constitutes a fundamental attack, which is wrong both morally and legally, upon the rights of society and upon the welfare of our country. I feel convinced that individual members of the United Mine Workers would not vote, upon full consideration, in favor of such a strike under these conditions.

"When a movement reaches a point where it appears to involve practically the entire productive capacity of the country with respect to one of the most vital necessities of daily domestic and industrial life, and when the movement is asserted in the circumstance I have stated, and at a time and in a manner calculated to involve the maximum of dangers to the public welfare in this critical hour of our country's life, the public interest becomes the paramount consideration.

"In these circumstances I solemnly request both the national

## Blocks Efforts to Reduce Living Costs

"This strike is proposed at a time when the government is making the most earnest effort to reduce the cost of living and has appealed with success to other classes of workers to postpone similar disputes until a reasonable opportunity has been afforded for dealing with the cost of living. It is recognized that the strike would practically shut off the country's supply of its principal fuel at a time when interference with that supply is calculated to create a disastrous fuel famine.

"All interests would be affected alike by a strike of this character, and its victims would be not the rich only, but the poor and the needy as well—those least able to provide in advance a fuel supply for domestic use.

"It would involve the shutting down of countless industries and the throwing out of employment of a large number of the workers of the country.

"It would involve stopping the operation of railroads, electric light and gas plants, street railway lines and other public utilities, and the shipping to and from this country, thus preventing our giving aid to the allied countries with the supplies which they so seriously need. The country is confronted with this prospect at a time when the war itself is still a fact, when the world is still in suspense as to negotiations for peace, when our troops are still being transported, and when their means of transport is in urgent need of fuel.

"From whatever angle the subject may be viewed, it is apparent that such a strike in such circumstances would be the most far-reaching plan ever presented in this country to limit the facilities of production and distribution of a necessity of life, and thus indirectly to restrict the production and distribution of all the necessities of life. A strike under these circumstances is not only unjustifiable, it is unlawful.

"The action proposed has apparently been taken without any vote upon the specific proposition by the individual members of the United Mine Workers of America throughout the United States, an almost unprecedented proceeding. I cannot believe that any right of any American worker needs for its protection the taking of this extraordinary step, and I am convinced that when the time and money are considered, it constitutes a fundamental attack, which is wrong both morally and legally, upon the rights of society and upon the welfare of our country. I feel convinced that individual members of the United Mine Workers would not vote, upon full consideration, in favor of such a strike under these conditions.

"When a movement reaches a point where it appears to involve practically the entire productive capacity of the country with respect to one of the most vital necessities of daily domestic and industrial life, and when the movement is asserted in the circumstance I have stated, and at a time and in a manner calculated to involve the maximum of dangers to the public welfare in this critical hour of our country's life, the public interest becomes the paramount consideration.

"In these circumstances I solemnly request both the national